READY FOR BALLOTING

An Important Day in the History of the Republican National Convention.

The Party Will Fight the Battle Under the Flag of Protection for American Industries and American Citizenship.

The Right to Casta Free Ballot and Have It Counted Will Be Maintained.

Liberal Pensions to Soldiers and Public Money for Education Find Prominent Places in the Declaration of Principles.

Flood Gates of Oratory Opened and the Candidates Placed in Nomination.

The Talking Proves Too Much for the Weary Delegates, and the Convention Adjourns Until 11 O'Clock This Morning.

Scenes of Uproar and Wildest Enthusiasm During Yesterday's Session,

The Greatest Demonstration of the Day Being Made in Honor of Patriotic Sentiments Uttered by Governor Foraker.

General Harrison Continues a Favorite and His Nomination Is Probable.

The Blaine Talk Again Becomes Very Plenti ful, but It Is Not Considered Possible that the Convention Can Be Stampeded.

THE CANDIDATES AND PLATFORM.

THE CANDIDATES. herman Has Still the Strongest Chances, but

the Drift Is Toward Harrison, CHICAGO, June 21 .- The situation as to the probable nomination does not seem to me to b greatly changed, if at al', from what it has been heretofore. Mr. Sherman is the strong man convention, but there

antagonisms which will most likely prevent his selection. These antagonisms have not been ameliorated by Governor Foraker, who carried the same pugnacity and force into the Republican convention that so well befit him as a hard bitter against the Democracy.

There are two forces in the convention-one the agreesive, fighting contingent, and the other the thoughtful, conservative element, desiring to make a nomination that will harmonize the party and give the best promise of success by carrying the doubtful States. The drift of this latter element is toward General Harrison, and my indement is that it is the decided majority. There continues the shadow of Mr. Blaine's comination, and that a stampede to him will be attempted. I think there is no doubt but Blaine's nearest friends are doing all they can to discountenance the idea, and the demonstrations in the convention already made do not indicate that it would succoed if attempted. That contingency could only come after the convention should be utterly worried out by holding it together over Sunday. and it appears to be the almost certain fact that a nomination will reached within a reasonable fime; possibly tomorrow, and that the final struggle will be between Harrison and Alger, with the probabilities greatly in favor of the Indiana candidate. Indiana still holds the key to the situation, and if it stands firm and persistent the ticket will most likely be Harrison and Phelps, Harrison and Morton, or some similar combination. To-day has shown beyond reasonable doubt that General Harrison is the sec-

Harrison's Nomination Probable special to the Indianapolis Journas. CHICAGO, June 21 -- As I see the situsto-night, General Harrison,s nation is still the most probable out-come of the convention. There are many indications to make this prediction even more liable of fulfilment than it has been in the past. It is known with absolute certainty that Depew's name is as it certainly will be, more than one half of the New York delegation will come to Gen. Harrison, so, too, will the votes of New Jersey and Connecticut, and the prestige he will sequire from the almost undivided support of these States will make his pomination as certain as anything can be. He already has assurances of very substantial support from the country, showing clearly that his nomination would not be opposed by any particular section, and the fact of his being | world. the choice of the doubtful States gives him an advantage that no other candidate can hope to attain. Mr. Sherman's strength is also his they are drawn from States from which he cannot hope for an electoral vote, and as against either of the other candidates Harrison has a very decided advantage. There are just two causes that can possibly result in his defeat, the first of which is the strength of the impression sought to be created by the Chicago papers and certain purely local and personal influences of division to his own State. The persistency with which they have clung to these statements in the face of repeated and most emphatic denials from the delegation itself and every one who is in position to speak authoritatively is altogether remarkable and unusual. This ts one. The other is the remote possibility of Mr. Biame. There is a vague suspicion that there is something in the Blaine movement, but if there is anything tangible to it, the keenest observers have failed to discover it. It is certainly known that the closest friends of Mr. Blaine have not only given no countenance to the talk that has been indulged in done everything possible to discourage it. Indeed some of them, including Mr. Elkins himself, have said that they would regard such a step as bad politics. If there is any scheme on most

coved and skillfully concealed

such plan, and that is the absolute refusal of-a majority of the California delegation to accept anybody else as a first choice. There is no possible doubt that if Mr. Blaine candidate he would have the solid support of California and New York, and possibly New Jersey, but there is also no doubt that there is a very widespread opposition in the convention to his nomination. Nevada, Oregon, and the other Pacific coast States appounce that they will not follow California's lead. It is conceded that there could be but one contingency in which Mr. Blaine could afford to accept a nomination. and that would be in the event of a practically unanimous nomination. In any other event he would staltify himself by accepting, and such a consummation of the convention's deliberations

is regarded as wholly improbable. It is reported at a late hour to-night, on what appears to be good authority, that some of Mr. Blaine's friends went to Senator Warner Miller and Hon. Chauncey M. Depew and asked them to enter into a movement for the nomination of Mr. Blaine. But with the report comes the statement that both gentlemen positively declined to lead in such a movement, but that Senator Miller stated positively that if a stampede was attempted, he would personally take the floor and oppose it. It is also stated that Mr. Depew said at a dinner party which he attended to-night that General Harrison was his

Alleged Conference of Blaine Mev. To the Western Associated Press. CHICAGO, June 21 -- A conference of the Blaine men was held to-night. Senator Hiscock, ex-Senator Platt, Powell Clayton, William Walter Phelps and S. B. Elkins were present. It was agreed that Mr. Blaine is willing to in the right way, that it is the duty of his friends to make an honest effort to name another candidate. They agreed to support General Harrison, beginning as soon as there shall be signs of a breaking up | Tennessee also speak with great confidence of in the complimentary delegations, probably the ontlook of the tariff plank in the platform. ballot to-morrow morning. This will raise Harrison's strength to nearly 200 votes, and bring on a direct contest between him and Sherman. In this shape the hope is that belieting will contine for some time, with the other candidates holding their ground and no nomination resulting. On the first sign's of Harrison's failure and Sherman's success. Blaine is to be brought in and an effort made to stampede the convention to him. If this programme be carried out the probabilities are that Sherman will stand his ground and keep Harrison in his rear for some time, and that when the break comes, be it to-morrow or the next day, Blaine will be nominated. Some of Blaine's strength is in the Sherman column; some of it in Alger's support, Harrison's, Allison's and Gresham's. Elkins to-day claimed there were 500 Blaine men in the feonvention, and the most likely ticket at this hour is Blaine and Harrison.

THE PARTY'S PRINCIPLES.

One of the Clearest and Best Platforms Ever Presented to the Country. Special to the Indianapolis Journal

CHICAGO, June 21. - The verdict of the party

and the country will be that the platform adopted by the convention to-day is one of the best ever presented by the Republican party. It is a distinctively Republican plat-Its ideas and language misconception. strong in statement and in expression, and fairly and fully covers all the important matters of national concern upon which the party is called to utter its opinion. There is red blood in it. It is full of what Mr. Ingersoll once phrased as "humanity." It rings like a bugle and it goes to the hearts and sentiments of men as well as appeals to their judgments and conscience. It might be characterized as a Ben Harrison platform, for it pleases the vital and fundamental principles of the Republican party in the order of their importance and their effect. The first thing to be said of the document is that it does no smell of mold, nor is it the expression o any one man. It was not brought out from Wahington and saddled upon the party. It is the product of the hard work and studied labor of an able committee, who devoted more than forty hours to it, listening patiently to the presentation of the interests of all sections and classes, and then taking the vast mass of matter and running it through a sub-committee of eleven, and then another sub-committee of five, and afterward subjecting it to the scrutiny and arrangement of the chairman. The platform, as finally proposed, met hearty and enthusiastic indorsement of the full committee, and can be accepted as the authoritative expression of the Whole party from the lakes to the gulf, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific. It is a noticeable feature of the platform that it places the rights of man, the freedom and sanctity of the ballot, right to equal representation and the supreme, dominant questions of the day. This is in harmony with the oftrepeated views of the Journal, which has always insisted that the equality of human rights, which is the first of rights, was of more importance even than the industrial prosperity of the country. This is Republicanism, the Republicanism of 1856 and of 1860, and it is the Republicanism that has in it the power and promise of victory. Standing upon this base, the pyramid of Republican principles and declarations is voiced in symmetrical finish to the cap sheaf, where the party declares its measure of gratitude and duty to the heroic defenders of the union of the States. They stand at the apex, where they belong, in the full light of glory and the sight and admiration of all the

find no comfort in their effort to throw dirt in the eye of the country on the tariff question. The gage so defiantly thrown down by the President in December last has been taken up without equivocation. The Democratic party and country will be compelled to face the issue fairly and squarely, and, so far as we are concerned, the fight will be in the open field and not behind any masked batteries. Related to the declaration in favor of the system of protection are the declarations as to the reduction of the revenue, the proper expenditure of public moneys for internal, coastwise and harbor improvements, the building up of a navy and a mercantile marine, and the revision of the tariff laws on a strict protection basts. The declarations respecting the Territories and polygamy are advanced in spirit, and plain and decisive in purpose, while that for the protection of American labor against all forms of cheap contract and servile labor, and for the protection of the people against the evil effects of trusts and combines, are in harmony with the best thought of Republicanism.

The seed sown by General Harrison in his Danville speech, last November has brought for an abundant and gracious harvest. There is no this direction, but on the contrary they have step backward respecting civil-service reform. The preliminary phrases of the resolution referring to the desertors of 1884, who still adhere to the Cleveland plank, meening such men as George William Curtis, have an added significance, when it is known that the 1884 declaration was written by Mr. Curtis himself in the very language in which it is now repeated. Onecent postage is declared for, with the idea that There but one solitary circumstance that can | the Postoffice Department should be made, even be construed as indicating the existence of any more than it is, the servant of the common people.

It is to be noticed that the platform does not go very largely into the business of "arraigning," else it could have filled a volume with a resital of the short-comings and inefficiency of the administration, but rather contented itself with

never seen than the following, which appears in the evening papers:

Hon. J. McKinley, Convention Hall; Why was the improvement of our water-ways to cheapen transportation omitted from the platform. There never was a Republican convention before the was silent upon this subject. Was it because there were too many railroad men in the convention!

JOHN WENTWORTH.

If "Long John" had taken the pains to read the platform, instead of being so anxious t rush into print, he would have seen that it expressly declared for the improvement of harbors and the channels of international, coastwise and foreign commerce.

Approved by Eestern Republicans. pecial to the Indianapolis Journal

WASHINGTON, June 21.-More interest was

shown in Washington to-day over the platform adopted at Chicago than in any other part of the proceedings of the convention. Members of both houses of Congress stood about the balletin boards in eager expectation for the platform. Democrats and Republicans alike expected strong language on the subject of the tariff, and they were not disappointed. The Republicans from the South are more enthusiastic over the tariff section of the platform than those from any other section, if possible. The declaration that the party prefers the entire abolition of the internal taxes rather than a reduction of the duties imposed on manufactures makes them extremely happy. The Republicans from Virginia and North Carolius are confident of success on this platform. They say it is just what the people of their States have been demanding, and that with any good man at the head of the ticket they are sure of success. The Republicans from To-night I called on Judge Kelley, of Philadel phia, the father of the house, and asked him what he thought of the platform. He stated that he had only read hastily the plank relating to the tariff. In the course of Judge Kelley's comments he said: "I indorse the plank that relates to the revenues most enthusiastically. S far as Pennsylvania is concerned, with a good nomination, such as Harrison, Ailison, any other fair man, on that plat the Republican party need think of less than one hundred thousand majority; I will stake my reputation on that. The figures one hundred thousand won't measure the majority in Pennsylvania with any fair man that platform."

"How about North Carelina, Virginia, and th Southern States?" "It gives a fair fighting chance to the Repu licans, and with good nominations, for Virginia,

North Carolina, Tennessee and Kentucky, I am ready to have that stated as a distinct proposition. I have been in those States, and have as large a correspondence with the people of them as any man here in Congress, and I know what I am talking about." "Can we carry West Virginial"

"I think we can; but I do not know as muc about that State as I do about the others I have mentioned. Congressman Wilson, of West Virginia, one of the most intelligent members of the ways and means committee, was elected by less than one hundred majority, and no coubt he will be beaten next time."

Republicans from New Jersey, Connecticut. Massachusetts and sections of New York speak with enthusiastic praise of the paragraph against the free ship bill; they say that this, as much as anything else in the platform, will secure the doubtful New England States, and it will very materially assist the ticket in New York. They also express delight over the paragraphs relating to the fisheries question and foreign affairs in general.

THE SPEECHES.

The Orators Were Sometimes Indiscreet and Injured the Men They Champtoned.

special to the Indianapolis Journal CHICAGO, June 21.—The presentation speeches have all been made, the candidates for the principal nomination have been given to the convention, and it is ready for the completion of its most important business at to-morrow's sessions. Now that this has all be done and the canvassing for primary strength necessarily completed, speculation as to the probable result can be indulged in a somewhat greater degree of certainty than has been possible until the present. The manner in which the names of the respective competitors were received; not by the specta-, tors in the galleries, but by the delegates by as the best indication of what may be expected. The presentation speeches are generally regarded as having been made in good spirit, and, for the most part, with good taste, but there are not a few criticisms being passed the judiciousness of several of them, and it is thought by many that there was one or two of them that has been prejudical against those in whose behalf they were directed. Indeed, it is probable that in consequence of some of these speeches some things that might have been entirely possible last night have been rendered wholly impossible at least. There are several of them that have been spoken of as having giving but little attention to the speaker, contributed to this state of affairs. For instance, Mr. Frazier, of Detroit, in presenting the name of General Alger, said one or two things that have been spoken of as unfortunate for his candidate. Almost his very first sentence declared that the friends of General Alger had come to Chicago supplied with the ways and means for electing him. In view of the fact Mr. Cleveland and the Democratic party will | that the chief argument that has been directed against his nomination has been that his election would leave the party open to the criticism baving organized for a money made to the General's wealth, but Mr. Frazier, also, in referring to the fact that he was a successful business man, said that this was to be a business man's campaign. Of course, the gentleman had no thought of saying anything that should be open to unfavorable construction, but I speak only of the comments I have heard passed by some of the delegates as affecting a possible ground of opposition should he become the candidate. But perhaps the most unfortunate remark he made was that concerning the claims of soldiers as compared with of statesmen. He pleaded for nomination of a the military heroes would soon

> of his champion's cause. Senator Hiscock made a speech in presenting the claims of Mr. Depew that was among the best of the day, but his argument that upon suecess in New York depended all chance for the election of a Republican President, and that there was no chance of any breach in the solid South, hardly met with the approval of the convention. There was nothing in it that could have given offense to any one, and it was, of

> passed away, adding, "We will always have the

statesman with us, and he will always want the

office." This has been taken by some of the

friends of Senators Sperman and Allison as hav-

ing been directed at them. I have heard a num-

ber of them make reference to it. Mr. Frazier's

speech was a very creditable one, and he was

avidently thoroughly in earnest in his advocacy

course, proper for him to make as emphatic as might have been necessary the availability of the candidate from New York.

Governor Foraker's speech called forth the greatest demonstration of enthusiasm that has an enunciation of its affirmative principles and | yet been witnessed, the entire convention, including delegates and spectators, rising to their A better specimen of going off half-cocked was | feet and cheering and waving flags, handerchiefs, fans and hats for fully twelve minutes. But it was plainly evident that the demonstration was intended for Governor Forsker and the patriotic sentiments to which he gave utterance. rather than for the illustrious gentleman whose name he presented. The speech was one well calculated to inspire enthusiasm, and the particular reference to the adoption of the starry banner as the offset to the red bandanna was the fuse with which the mine was fired. His allusion to Senator Sherman as one who had never sulked in his tent and had never strayed off in bad company has been universally accepted as an open and intentional thrust at Depew, and the New York delegates have commented upon it quite openly. It will evidently have the effect of weakening the ex-Secretary with the delegation from the Empire State. He also made a satirical reference to the sophomorical effort of Cushman Davis, of Minnesota, who, in seconding the nomination of Judge Gresham, spoke of the breezes carrying hither the sighing of the Northern pines murmuring the name of Gresh-

It is generally agreed that, taking into consideration all the speeches, principal and seconding, together with the happy manner in which Gov. Foraker's speech culminated, Mr. Sherman's name has been the best presented, and next to his comes that of General Harrison. Governor Porter's speech was received with warmth, and has been highly spoken of. It was unpretentious, considered from an oratorical stand-point, but for the purpose for which it was intended, that of getting the name of Indiana's candidate properly before the convention, it was well conceived. There were no allusions in it that could by any possibitity have been offensive to the friends of any other candidate, which cannot behalf of others.

ORATORS AND ORATORY. esterday's Speeches and How They Were

Received by the Convention.

CHICAGO, June 21 .- The first sesion of the conrention assembled at 10 o'clock this morning. expecting to hear the report of the committee on resolutions. As Chairman McKinley stepped to the stand to read the platform of the party for the coming campaign, he was received with tremendous cheers. He is a fine-looking gentleman, with a voice of great power, and the first word he uttered gave promise that he would be heard in every part of the vast Auditorium. After fitting allusions to the distinguished dead of the Republican party and to General Sheridan, he proceeded with great emphasis and effective manner to announce the plank on the free ballot and fair count question, which was plain enough to be quickly understood by the assemblage, and to be roundly applauded. When he read the words "We are uncompromisingly in favor of the American system of protection." the applause was twice renewed. The closest attention was given to the document, and at the mention of the salient points, such as the abolition of the revenue tax, the denunciation of trusts and combines, the Dakota outrage, the Chinese, pension and polygamy questions, the approval of the convention was manifested in no uncertain degree. The report was adopted unanimously by a rising vote, with the wildest applause.

When nominations were asked for, the clerk proceeded to call the roll of States, and California asked to be passed. This caused a ripple of excitement, as Creed Haymond had been expected to take the bit in his teeth and put in nomination James G. Blaine, but he was called off and the convention was left in uncertainty as to what that State would do.

Mr. Warren, of Connecticut, in less than a dozen words, put Hawley in nomination, and the call went on to Illinois. As Leonard Swett came to the stand the applause, so long looked and prepared for from Gresham's friends, broke out, but took no control of the convention. Swett is an old man, who attempted none of the arts of oratory, but in not a strong voice, proceeded with his delicate task. The first bad break he made was to lead up to Gresham's name, where the racket was expected again, and announce him as Walter Q. Gresham, of Indiana and Illinois. Some one said "Why not name him as the candidate at large!" The noticeable thing in the applause from the delegates that followed this first step in his speech, was that not a half-dozen delegates outside of the Illinois delegation rose to their feet | beard in a Republican convention, and I hope in and cheered. He went into his history, but lost | will not be the last time." A base-ball enthusiwhom the final choice will be made, must serve | the thread, and jumped from his services in | ast here interjected a remark in a loud voice. the war to his appointment in Arthur's Cabinet. He gave a history, not brief, of Abraham Lincoln, and endeavored to make a parallel of the circumstances leading up to the nomination of the great leader and those of the adopted son of Illinois. This part of the speech might have been taken from a Tribune editorial, it sounded so familiar. He also dilated on the plain-people idea, the spontaneous uprising of the masses, which, he said, made it imperative to nominate the man for whom he was pleading. Not being able to make self heard, the audience became very restive, and the effort promised to be a fizzle. The galleries began to call "Time," and it looked as though the Chicago Tribune and Mr. Swett had killed the Gresham boom before his name was fairly laid before the convention. succeeding speech, however, seconding his nomination, was made by Mr. of Minnesots, and, as convention speeches go, was a fair one. It was full of figures of speech. AWAY quotations from the ancient, medieval and modern poets, and might have been written and delivered by a college sophomore, full of platitudes. He worked the Lincoln parallel all it was worth, and spoke to the galleries rather than to the delegates, and upon the latter. had but little effect. John R. Lynch, of Mississippi, a colored delegate, made the next secspeech, and was unfortunate to name all the candidate's apologize for tham. He defended his Republicanism, spoke of him as the "great leader of the Republican party in southern Indiana," and then proceeded to relate the outcome of the two campaigns in Harrison county and the congressional district in which it is located some thirty years ago, when Gresham was in each case defeated. Incidentally he mentioned the name of the other distinguished Indiana man whose name would come before the convention, and there was a wild burst of applause for Harrison, which broke out four times with great vigor. It disconcerted Lynch, and when he tried to smooth the thing over by talking about the desire of | day broke out and lasted several minutes. Gresham's friends for harmony in Indiana, there were frequent calls of "Time," and he sat down without making a good impression. Mr. Samuel

> suspense for the clerk to call the State of In-When it was named the venerable Richard W. Thompson arose and announced in his ringing voice that Indiana had a candidate, and that his

W. McCall, of Massachusetts, and Judge Rector,

of Texas, made short seconding speeches, and

then the expectant crowd waited in breathless

Porter. The ex-Governor moved up to while the cheers gave him a chance to gather himself. He sarly came to the point of his speech, by saying that when Mr. Conkling was asked, in 1880, how New York would go he replied: "Tell me how Indiana will goin October, and I will tell you how New York will go in November." So now he could answer such a question as to Indiana, by promising that that State would go Republicon, "if you give us Gen. Benj. Harrison." This elicited applause which was by far the most enthusiastic yet given in any of the sessions. The speaker's reference to the fact that the friends of General Harrison had nothing against Greeham, and that it was not necessary to dwarf another man in order to make General Harrison conspicuous, was the occasion of approving cheers. His address was delivered in about twenty five minutes and was impressive and effective. It was an appeal to the judgment of the convention, not its sentiment, and although a little too long because of the intense heat of the day, it was pronounced a speech highly creditable to the speaker and the distinguished man whom he placed before the party.

name would be presented by ex-Governor

After Governor Porter's speech the convention took a recess until 3 o'clock, and upou reassembling the seconding speeches on General Harrison's nomination were delivered. The first was made by E. H. Terrell, of San Antonio, Tex. Mr. Terreil is a native of Indiana who practiced law in Indianapolis some ten years ago, and is well known in the State. He is a fine-looking man, and at once commanded attention, and delivered his three-minute speech great vigor and in full voice. strong, clothed in points were language, and the speech was frequently interrupted with applause. He was followed by J. H. Gallinger, of New Hampshire, in a five minute speech of great power, which awakened additional enthusiasm for Indiana's candidate,

Mr. Allison's name was put before the convention in an excellent speech by Mr. Hepburn, whose only mistake was in an allusion to ancestry as a quality in a candidate. Mr. Bosworth, of Rhode Island, made a fair seconding speech, short and to the point; then the Allison

boom rested its case. The nomination of Mr. Alger devolved upon Mr. Frazier, of Detroit, who came to the platform and waited for a cessation of the applause in the galleries, where the Alger forces were largely stationed. Some one shouted, "What's the matter with Alger?" and, evidently by a preconcerted arrangement, a great chorus responded, "He's all right." When the speaker led up to his name, there was a repetition of this performance and three vigorous cheers. Referring to the necessity of honoring the remaining prominent soldiers of the war he made an unfortunate remark that not well received. He great soldiers will Boon with us no more. The will always be here and always want office." Another saying also brought vividly to the minds of the delegates the idea of the dollarmark, which it has been daily asserted here is emblem of Alger's this remark: "This is a business-man's and will be full of business." He also unneces

sarily brought the fact of General Alger's financial assistance to the family of General Lo gan into prominence, and had the bad taste to use the words of Mrs. Logan con cerning Alger, which have been quoted in the papers this week. Mrs. Logar sat with bowed head over in a front balcony seat, dressed in widow's weeds, and the situation must have been very embaraseing to her. Mr. Frazier's speech was very uneven. He talked like a stump-speaker who has some good ideas and who occasionally happily expresses them, but the effect of his remarks was not pleasing to th audience, nor of service to the man whose cause he was championing. The seconding speeches in behalf of Mr. Alger were made by Mr. C. J. Noves, of Massachusetts, whose effort was a good one; Mr. Patrick Egan, of Nebraska, whose accent betrayed his nationality: Mr. Estes, of North Carolina, and Mr. Eggers, of Arizona. The latter gentleman came very near missing his chance to work off his speech. H began, "I desire only to say one word." There were cries of "Good," "Good." down," and much laughter and applause followed. Nettled by this, the speaker shouted "This is not the first time my voice has been saying, "Take your base," and it was some tim before the proceedings could be resumed.

Senator Frank Hiscock stepped forward as New York was called, and stood erect on the platform until the applause from his delegation. which rose to its feet, had subsided. He is the best-looking man that has spoken to the convention, resembling in build and general appear ance Hon. John B. Conner, of Indianano apolis. He early reached the nouncement of Mr. Depew's name, an this was the signal for the uprising of the New York delegation, from which there was long continued applause. No other delegates rose o joined in the furor, showing, what has constant ly been asserted, that Depew's candidacy is confixed to his own State. Mr. Hiscock pleaded for the nomination of his man in a fervid way. and he made an effort to convince the delegates that success centered in New York-a conclu sion, however, that has not forced the delegates, who have idea everything depends on what New York does. He replied to the objection so frequently made to Mr. Depew that he was a railroad manager, by saying that if he was one, "no railroad wrecks strewed the pathway to the high emi nence on which he stands." His friendliness to the candidacy of General Harrison showed itself when he said, "There has been but one cand date presented that represents adoubtful State. This was greeted by loud cries of "Harrison. "Harrison," and great cheering. It was only a pointer, and he did not follow it up, but showed that he and his friends in the New York delegation were kindly disposed to the Indiana man, to whom it is known they will come when Depew is out of the race. Mr. Hartly, of Minnesota, spoke just two minutes in seconding Depew's nomination, and promised the vote of the Northwest to the gentleman from New York.

When Ohio was reached, Gov. Foraker called for Gen. Hastings, of Pennsylvania, to nominate John Sherman. Hastings made a strong speech. net always compact, but quite effective and good for the purpose for which it was intended. When he first spoke the name of Sherman the wildest applause of the Following, he touched the magic name of the man from Maine, and again the cheere were almost deafening. Ohio and part of the Pennsyldelegates the most impression was that the Sherman boom would not go. If it does, it will be a great victory for Quay, of Pennsylvania, for it is through his efforts that the Sherman forces have been held together. When Governor Forake

WAS great floral shield made of white immortelles on which, in letters of red flowers, there appeared his famons remark: "No rebel flags sur endered while I am Governor." This set the there watching the frantic crowd dark-horse idea was in many minds. Were it not for the Garfield incident it might be within the probabilities that his name would be seriously considered, but this is not likely. Forakar's speech was the catching speech of the day. His manner is forcible and his expressions aggressive. He believes in staiwart politics and is not afraid to say so. His presentation of Sherman was done in a way to start cheering, and his placing of the flag over against the bandanna as the emblem of patriotism opposed to the copperheadism of the present administration, only increased the excitement; then, he effectively used the prestige of General Sherman's great name to add to the lustre of the achievements of the statesman brother whom he was speaking for, and this also added to the enthusiasm. The cheering soon grew to a turmoil, flags were snatched from the decorations, were pulled from pockets and placed on canes and umbrellas and waved high in air. Finally, as if by inspiration, the chorus of "Marching through Georgia" was started, and the vast throng sung the inspiring strains, drowning the cheers in the waves of music. It was the idea of American patriotism and love of country and the flag that possessed the multitude. It was not Foraker, though he had by his oratory started the idea. It was not Sherman for whom the cheers were meant was love of country, and its beroes and statesmen that was being expressed by this outburst. For twelve minutes the hall was pandemonium, and it was only when the heat and exhaustion made them do so that th howlers ceased. Mr. Langston, of Virginia, the colored ex-minister to Liberia, made a ringing econding speech, which elicited much favorable comment, and he was followed by a coal-black delegate, Mr. Dancy, of North Carolina, whose effort was well received.

Charles Emory Smith, of Philadelphia, performed the unpleasant duty of launching Mr Fitler's name on the uncertain sea of the con vention. He was given but little attention, and his speech had little effect. His candidate has no earthly chance, and it was a waste of words to put him before the convention, although the speech itself was a model of oratory. There

was no second. Senator Spooner, of Wisconsin, also per formed a purely perfunctory duty in nominating General Rusk, of his State. He made a fine speech, however, which, under more favorable circumstances, would have been well received. The convention sympathized with bim, baving to appear so late in the day, and listened to him patiently. He thanked the delegates most beartily for their attention, and left his candidate before them with no show of success.

Thus ended the oratory of the day, and the convention adjourned until 11 o'clock to-morrow when the excitement will be renewed on the

A TUMULTUOUS SCENE. Remarkable Outborst of Enthusiasm in Fo vor of Senator Sherman.

To the Western Associated Press.

Cuicago, June 21 .- A hundred tens of dynamite exploded to-night in the Republican nation al convention. It was touched off by Governor Foraker, of Ohio. Confusion and excitement ensued that could be increased only, perhaps, by the massive granite walls caving in upon more than ten thousand people. Above the din could be heard ocean-like roaring, "Sherman," man," "Sherman." The statement as what exploded is not intended literally, but the effect was the same in the convention. No one knew it was coming, not even Foraker himself. It seemed that in one instant the great convention realized, as it had never before realized. the great, mountain-like strength of Sherman. There was a pause as if a fuse had been lit then a deafening earthquake. Delegates and spectators, women and men, leaped on chairs, desks and railings from end to end of the vast hall, and in the galleries almost reaching the dome. The long streamers of bunting suspended from the tall ceiling vibrated as the wonderful storms of applause swept from gallery across to gallery, and uprose from the frantie thousands on the wide stretch of floor below. No single person could be distinguished in the crowd save one. That was the dark-faced, majestic figure of old Fred Douglass. His venerable, snow-white, bushy hair seemed like a trembling halo, and his eyes shone with a light as if he saw the glory of God before him. Douglass was standing near the speaker's desk, and no one in the hall failed to notice that he seemed as one inspired. Every conceivable method of expressing enthusiasm was exhausted the waving of handkerchief, flags and umbrellas was unceasing, while the thumping of thousands of feet upon the floor of the hall and gal eries was like the tramp of a great army. At the height of the excitement a number of the delegates started "Marching through Georgia,"and the refrain of the great war ode was taken up by the convention en masse. Though the delegates, not merely the spectators, were carrying on the demonstration, and there has been no sign of abatement, the chairman of the convention, Estee, of California, appeared to feel a necessity for interposing, pounding furiously with his gavel and directing the sergantat-arms to force those standing up to take their seats. This was repeated several provoked ment that there was certainly interference of the chair four years ago when Blaine's name called a somewhat similar out-burst. A huse floral piece bearing the inscrip-tion, "No rebel flags returned," which had been brought to the platform when Governor Foraker began his speech for Sherman, was raised aloft several times by a couple of boys in charge of it, and each time it was raised the uproar took a noticeable swell. Every time the owered, and the boys were obedient to the chairman's direction. Nevertheless it was eighteen minutes before the Chair, with one final effort with the gavel, restored order. Perhaps the most significant peculiarity of the upheaval was that it was participated in by the delegates all over the floor, while the outbursts for Blaine that occurred earlier in the proceedings, while equally unexpected as that for Sherman, came almost wholly from the galleries.

Had it not been for the Sherman cyclone the event of the day undoubtedly would have been the presentation of the tar # plank by McKinley, the clean-cut, manly-looking chairman of the committee on platform. The protection idea was expounded, and the man who did the

expounding found his way, it seemed, straight to the heart of every delegate and spectator.

A GREAT CHANCE MISSED. As Opportunity That Was Not Improved-

Talk About a Stampede To the United Press. CHICAGO, June 21 .- Friday is the day chosen to make the nominations. A good many of the

delegates say that it is an omen of ill-luck, and they don't like it at all. But the verbosity of the spokesmen in behalf of the various favorite sons that were placed in nomination is responsible for the delay in carrying the balloting over to another day. If the delegates had known as much yesterday as they do to-night they would not have been in such a burry to cast overboard the rule which limited numinating speeches to a quarter of an hour and seconding speeches to ten minutes. It was confidently anticipated this morning that at least an informal ballet would be reached by

of the hour, and to know just exer they stood, so that they could is than of choice. The truth is that mass-meeting, a good-natured political utterly lacked leadership. It was this afternoon when the isaderahip name to the head of the ticket. But the furor and the necessary acked a leader equal to the aircation opportunity was lost. There are those to night that Sherman has come as closuomination as he is likely to get. The webe father to the thought But one thin be father to the thought But one that tain. If the setting of to-merrow's sun finds have blasted and his ambition soured, he be only to thank the men whom, it might be from insincerity, or from cowardice, or from lack political tact, allowed the opportunity of to-

to slip through their flagers.

So far as the situation can be diagonight, in the light of the events of either Blaine or Sherman will head the twill take very little to bring about a set to the man from Maine if Sherman maintain his strength after the first f or to gain materially on the informa The Fitler boom, despite the elequent Charles Emory Smith in his behalf, is a side-show. Gov. Rusk is little better. f them will be heard of after the Harrison has strength, and so has All neither of them, according to present the pole. If to borrow a phrase of the late Art but if the talk in the rooms ent delegations, and around the he to-night means snything it means that and Harrison, or Sherman and Phelps, the winning ticket. Should the lightning strike either of these two old leaders of a publican party, then the history of the lican convention of 1880 will be repeated. dark horse will capture the stakes. event, history will again repeat firelf, and a delegation on the floor of the convention half will furnish from within its ranks the head for the Republican ticket.

DETAILS OF THE PROCEEDINGS. THE PLATFORM

The Principles Under Which Republicans Will Fight the Coming Battle. To the Western Associated Press,

Chicago, June 21 .- At eight minutes after 10, although not more than one third of the delegates were in their seats, Chairman Estee rapped for order and declared the convention open for business. The prayer with which the proceedings opened was offered by Rev. Thos. Green, rector of St. Thomas Episcopal Church Chicago. Mr. Green's magnificent voice filled the great Auditorium in a way that left nothing to be desired. He petitioned the throne of grace as follows:

Let us pray. Almighty God. Father of all me ruler of nations. King of kings, we render Than over grateful homage and thanksgiving for the rich abuse ance of blessings that Thou hast vouchesfed to the land in our time and day. We bless Thee for to past, with its mighty weight of history—for the pre-ent with its magnificent sweep of possibility, and hearts may ever in humble reverence bless Thy for Thy great goodness. Have mercy, we be Thee, upon this whole land, cleaned it from impand exalt it in righteousness; from intemperancing purity, from dishonests and committee from the committee of the committee o impurity, from dishonesty and corruption, from ceit and fraud, from intimidation and tyranny, beseech Thee, good Lord, deliver us. May kingdom come and Thy will be done and is cleanest, and whose heart is purest and whose strength is in the Mighty One of Israel. Direct. we beseen Thee, in all of our doings, with Thy most precious faith, and further us with Thy continual elp, that in all our works begun, continued and add in Thee, we may glorify Thy boly name, and finally, by Thy merey, enter into Thy etern dom, through Jesus Christ, our Lord. Amen

The Chairman-Gentlemen of the convention on yesterday an order of business was passed. the first item of which is calling the States and reporting the names of members of the national committee. If there is no objection, that will be the first order of business this morning. The Chair hearing no objection, that w be the order of business, and the secretary will proceed to call the roll. The gentlemen will please be seated and report the name of the committeeman from each State and Territory as the secretary shall call such States or Territo-

The roll of States was then called by the secretary and the names of the committeemen an-

After the roll-call, the chairman said: "The secretary of the convention will now call the roll of such States and Territories as have not responded to the roll-call, and they will answer with the name of the member of the nations committee from each of the States and Territoties not hitherto given in.

The clerk then proceeded to call the roll again. and received no reply from Arkapana Nebrask New York, Tennessee, Virginia, Montana and Utah. For the District of Columbia, Perry H. Carson was named as the member of the national committee, and for Montana Charles & War-

Mr. Warner, of Missouri-I am requested by the committee on resolutions to announce to the convention that the committee will be ready to make its report to the convention in ten min-utes. [Applause] The Chair—The Chair will state to the con-

vention that there are several States which ha not yet handed in the names of their members of the national committee. They can do so, when they agree upon such member, by sending the name privately to the secretary. After a season of music from the band, to which not the slightest attention was paid by which was received with great enthus chairman called the convention to order, and

asked whether the committee ou resolutions was ready to report. Mr. Warner, of Missouri, responded that the three minutes. He stated that the chairman

would be in immediately At this time Mr. McKinley, chairman of the committee on resolutions, was seen walking down the siele toward the Obio delegation. H was greeted with applause, and on reaching the Ohio delegation stopped for a moment to speak with Mr. Butterworth. By this time nearly everyone knew that Mr. McKinley was present.

and the cheering broke out with renewed force.
The cha 'man rapped for order, and when it was
obtained, said: 'The chairman of the commistee on resolutions is present. Will be step for Mr. McKinley stepped to the pietform, and again ringing applause broke out. It was plain Mr. McKinley was very near to the hearts of a creat many of the delegates. His march to the when he turned slowly around and faced the convention, there was as much a look of gratitude as might be expected in the student-like face of the gentleman. The cheers were deafening, but in a moment from all over the ball

came the sound, "sh, sh," which spe quieted the demonstration, every one being anxious to catch every word uttered by Mr. Me Kinley. In a low tone of voice the distinguished vist from Obio spoke as follows "Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Con-

vention-I am instructed by the committee on resolutions to report the following declara-

"The Republicans of the United States, as embied by their delegates in national tion, pause on the threshold of their proceed ings to honor the memory of their first gre-leader, the immortal champion of liberty as the rights of the people—Abraham Lincoln, as to cover also with wreaths of imperiabable re embrance and gratitude the herois our late leaders who have more re called away from our councils—Grant G Arthur, Logan, Counting, May their me be faithfully cherished. We also reco-our greetings, and with prayer for his re-